

V.—Notice of two beds of Coal discovered by Captain J. R. OUSELEY, P. A. to the Commissioner at Hoshangabád, near Bara Garahwára, in the Valley of the Narbada, 5th Jan. 1835. Pl. LIII.

Hearing of black stones being found near *Mohpáni*, seven or eight miles from *Chicheli*, and 12 or 14 from *Garahwára* proper, on the *Sakar*, I went there, and found, as they described, black stones; but placing them on the fire, they did not burn. They are in strata of 10 feet to 15 feet thick, solid masses, perpendicular, (strata,) as if thrown up by some convulsion of nature, intermixed with strata of grey yellow and brown sandstone, mica-looking grit, (vide A, plan of coal bed,) and marl, on the left bank of the *Síta Rewa*, which flows along the bottom. I proceeded up the bed of this nalla for about two miles, when I came upon what appears to me to be a very fine bed of coal.

The river *Síta Rewa*, flowing from the south, here emerges from the hills at the N. E. angle of *Nimbuagarh*, a name given to one of the hills within half a mile of the coal bed. The current has uncovered for 100 yards the coal: its thickness is unknown as yet; that exposed, being about 14 feet thick. After so many attempts at discovering coal, which only proved to be mere seams of anthracite, I felt much gratified at discovering so large a bed. The road by which I proceeded up and along the river, I found very bad; but I returned by a most excellent one, being that used by the villagers for bringing wood from the jungles: the whole way being a plain, and practicable for any kind of carriage.

At the junction of the *Hard* and *Sakar* rivers, I also discovered a bed of coal, seemingly of as good quality: the seam about three feet thick; but on account of the magnitude of the other bed, this became an object of less inquiry. I ascertained also that limestone and iron ore were in abundance.

VI.—Specific name and character of a new species of *Cervus*, discovered by B. H. HODGSON, Esq. in 1825, and indicated in his Catalogue by the local name of *Bahraiya*.

In the catalogue of the Mammalia of Nipal, a new species of *Cervus* is designated by the local name of *Bahraiya*, and it is therein remarked, that the species forms, with *C. Wallichii*, a chain of connexion between the Elaphine and Rusan groups. The horns, which at once fix the specific character and its novelty, were sometime back given in the journal. But these notices having failed to fix attention, and the animal in question being still confounded with the *Saumer*, *Jerow*, or *Jarái*, it may be as well to define the species more precisely, and to give it a scientific name.

Genus—*CERVUS*. Sub-Genus *Elaphus*, (English Regne Anim.) *Cervus Elaphoides*. Stag-like deer, mihi.

*C. El.* brown-red deer, with moderate-sized, stout, pale horns, branched at the summits, as in *Elaphus*; but with no bezantler, and only one browantler to each beam. In stature and aspect, mediate between *Hippelaphus* and *Elaphus*. Icon penes nos, *Bahraiya* of the Cat. Nip. Mam., called *Máha* in the Western Tarai.